

**[CONFIDENTIAL.]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,**

**OUDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,**

**Received up to 19th April, 1882.**

**GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.**

**THE *Aligarh Institute Gazette*** of the 11th April states that

Circulation,  
299 copies.

Education and the Gov-  
ernment.

an idea has lately seized the popular mind that the Government is desirous of checking the spread of high education, and that it has appointed the Educational Commission for this purpose. But this idea is entirely unfounded. The Government is inclined to think that higher education has made comparatively more progress than primary education, and the Commission has been appointed to make an enquiry into this subject. If the Commission on enquiry arrives at the conclusion that this is really the case, there is no doubt that the expenditure on high education will be curtailed and the saving devoted to the extension of elementary instruction. True, the reduction of expenditure on high education will lead to the closing of some Government colleges where the number of students is very small, but this does not show that the Government has any desire to impede the growth of high education, nor will the cause of high education really suffer from the abolition of some colleges. Besides the missionary and private colleges





which are already in existence, and which may be established in future, there must still remain one or two good Government institutions in every province. If our countrymen wish that the Government should not abolish any public institution, that is a different thing, and perhaps their wishes are entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Government. We do not deny that some European officers are of opinion that high education creates political discontent, but we are in a position to state that these are their individual opinions, and that the Government does not share in these views. They apparently use the phrase political discontent without understanding its meaning. It is only the educated natives who are best able to appreciate the merits of British rule. They do not hesitate to criticise the acts of Government and strongly demand their rights and privileges ; but this, far from showing any political discontent on their part, proves that they regard British rule as permanently established in this country. Some Europeans also protest against the spread of high education on the ground that those educated natives who do not succeed in obtaining posts in the public service become dissatisfied. But nothing could be a greater mistake than this. No educated native is so foolish as to imagine that the Government should provide employment for all educated men. The number of posts in the public service is limited, while that of educated men is every day increasing. Education and wealth go hand in hand. The more education spreads in a country, the richer it becomes. The history of Europe clearly proves this.

The same paper states that it is very gratifying to hear that some public-spirited Hindus are anxious to keep up the Agra College. The Agra College. . They intend to raise subscriptions for the support of the College, to change its name to Arya College, and to take its management in their hands. Nothing can be better than that the natives should make their own arrangements for the



education of their children. If our Hindu brethren succeed in collecting sufficient subscriptions, we are convinced that the Government will make over the Agra College to them. They have really greater facilities for the maintenance of the Agra College than we had for the establishment of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College :—(1) The Hindus are not prejudiced against English education like the Musalmans. Moreover, the former are comparatively richer than the latter. It is therefore much more easy for the friends of the Agra College to raise subscriptions than it was for us. (2) We had to construct a building for our college at a cost of 5 lakhs of rupees ; but the Government will probably make over the Agra College building to the Hindus for nothing. (3) The Hindus will receive great assistance in re-establishing the Agra College from the proposed amalgamation with the Victoria College. If our Hindu brethren earnestly set themselves to work, their efforts are sure to be crowned with success. But we regret to say that we have lost confidence in our countrymen, whether Hindus or Musalmans, and do not think they are capable of accomplishing any great undertaking. Even if the Hindus succeed in re-establishing the Agra College, they will not be able to maintain it until some able man among them takes its management into his hands and devotes all his energies to the work for the rest of his life. In our opinion, there are only two men among them who are fit for the work, *vis.*, Raja Jaikishan Das Bahadur, C.S.I., and Raja Shiva Prasad, O.S.I. They can do it well, if they agree to undertake it.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore) of the 12th April states that  
The reduction of the salt-tax. it is difficult to realize why the

Government has sacrificed a revenue  
of Rs. 1,42,30,000 by the reduction of the salt tax, especially  
in the present state of the finances. The salt tax yields a  
large income and is not felt by the people at all. It is to be  
regretted that the Government has reduced such a tax while

Circulation,  
1,800 copies.



it has retained the odious license tax. According to the figures of the late census the average incidence of the salt tax per head of population was two pice per mensem. India is no doubt very poor, but still she is not so poor that a man cannot afford to pay a tax of even two pice a month. The reduction in the salt duty will give each man a relief of half pice a month. The people are too poor to pay a salt tax of two pice a month, but they are rich enough to pay the license tax!

Circulation,  
440 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore) of the 12th April states that it would seem that a complete revolution is about to take place in the system of public instruction. The Resolution which has lately been published by the Government of India on the subject of education clearly shows that the Government is anxious to relieve itself of the burden of high education and will in future only provide primary education for the masses. In our opinion, it now behoves the natives to take the entire management of the education of their children into their own hands and relieve the Government altogether of the burden. If they are to make their own arrangements to give higher education to their sons, why should they leave the management of elementary education in the hands of the Government? The Delhi College, the Bareilly College, and the Agra College have already been abolished, and the other Government Colleges will ere long share the same fate. But it is to be regretted that our countrymen are silent. They have not yet endeavoured to revive any of these Colleges. The future welfare of the country entirely depends on the conclusions at which the Education Commission arrives in regard to the question of education. It is therefore the duty of every native who is capable of expressing an opinion on the subject to give evidence before the Commission.

The same paper of the 15th April states that it is a matter of great satisfaction that the Government of Kashmir and the Panjab review of the Panjab Native States



published in the last Administration Report of that province, does not show that any great maladministration prevails in any State which might render the interference of the Local Government necessary. In regard to Kashmir, the Lieutenant Governor has observed that the measures of reform are confined to the elaboration of existing practice. Although this sentence does not imply the existence of any great defect in the administration, it is obvious that the Lieutenant-Governor does not take a favorable view of the elaboration of the existing administration. The late famine must have convinced the Maharaja of the necessity of improving the administration, and it reflects great credit on him that he carried out the measure, though it must have involved some expenditure. The outbreak of the late famine in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal also led to an elaboration of the administration. But of course there is some difference in the way in which the administration has been elaborated in Kashmir and in British territory. Although only a portion of British India is visited by famine at intervals of some years, the Government has permanently imposed a famine tax on the people throughout India! The proceeds of the famine tax were devoted to the payment of the cost of the late Kabul war! During the late visitation in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal the Governments of these provinces did not spend a single farthing from the Government treasury on the relief of the poor, but called upon the well-to-do classes to contribute subscriptions for the purpose. No remissions of land-revenue were granted to zamindars. But the Maharaja of Kashmir paid the entire cost of the relief of the famine-stricken people in his State from his own treasury and remitted a large portion of land-revenue. It is generally admitted that the famine administration of the Maharaja was better than that of Sir George Conner in the North-Western Provinces and Ondh and of Sir John Strachey (sic) in Bengal. Kashmir is surrounded on all sides by rivers and mountains,



and it is very difficult to conduct its administration. It is very easy to find fault with anything. The Panjab Government, instead of finding fault with the Maharaja's elaboration of the existing system of administration, should have pointed out what reforms he should have made. We have no doubt that he would have given effect to those reforms as far as possible and would have been thankful to the Government for its good advice.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 15th April is of opinion that  
 Primary education. primary education should be given throughout India through the medium of Urdu. No country can make any great progress until all its inhabitants are able to interchange their thoughts with each other in one common language. Urdu possesses several advantages over other Indian dialects. It is already more or less intelligible in every province. It is well suited for the adoption of foreign words. Many good treatises suited for primary instruction have already been translated from other languages into Urdu. If instruction is given in different vernaculars in different provinces, there will be no uniformity in the system of education, and the cost will be also greater than it would be otherwise.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjāb* of the 12th April publishes a  
 Vernacular instruction long article in favor of vernacular in the Panjab. instruction being given in the Panjāb in Urdu and not in Panjābi. Panjābi cannot pretend to be an independent language. It consists of only about three thousand words. The Panjābi of one place differs from that of another place.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the  
 The vernacular trans- 13th April points out some mistakes in  
 lations of the examination the Urdu translations of the questions  
 questions of the Panjāb in geography and history set at the  
 University. Entrance Examination of the Panjāb University in 1880, and  
 hopes that the Senate will appoint better translators.



translate the question papers for the next examination which is to be held in May next.

The *Almorah Akhbār* of the 10th April states that the

Circulation,  
80 copies.

The transfer of the management of schools to District Educational Committees.

second decentralization Resolution of Sir George Couper places all schools under the management of District Educational Committees. The scheme

would no doubt lead to good results if these committees were composed of educated and independent men. But this is not the case. The members, as a rule, are an obsequious set of men, and the president, who is the district officer, is all-powerful. He has everything his own way. Moreover, he has little leisure to attend to such matters. The schools were making steady progress under the management of the Director of Public Instruction, but the transfer of the management to such committees will really make their condition worse. One Collector will say that in his district the people make their own arrangements for the education of their sons, and that therefore no schools are needed; another will say that he does not want educated men in his district, &c.

The *Sáhas* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 15th

Circulation,  
250 copies.

Stock-notes.

April describes the new stock-notes of small value which are about to be

issued by the Government of India, approves of the scheme, but makes two proposals for the consideration of the Government:—(1) The interest will be payable at district treasuries. This rule will cause great inconvenience and loss to the people in the interior of the country. Suppose a man in the mufassil has a stock-note of Rs. 12½ or Rs. 25, and the district treasury is 12 or 14 *kas* from his house. If he goes on foot to the treasury to fetch the interest on the note, which will amount to 8 *annas* or one rupee, as the case may be, it will take him two days in going to and returning from the treasury. His travelling expenses must amount to about ten or twelve *annas*. Moreover, his work will suffer during his absence.



Hence it is obvious that the expenditure and the loss entailed on him by his journey to the treasury will exceed the interest he will receive. Post-offices are situated within two or three miles of each other. If arrangements were made for the payment of interest at post-offices, all this inconvenience and loss would be avoided. (2) The lowest rate of interest which prevails in the mufassil is one pice a rupee per month, i.e., Rs. 18-12-0 per cent. per annum. Therefore, the people in the mufassil, for whose benefit the scheme has been devised, can hardly be expected to invest their money in stock notes which will yield only Rs. 4-4-0 (*sic*) per cent. per annum. If the Government wants to attract the capital of the masses, it should increase the rate of interest.

The same paper expresses satisfaction with the increase of pay proposed by Major Baring in his budget speech for the Subordinate Executive Service, but regrets that the Subordinate Judicial Service has been left out in the cold. The Deputy Collectors begin with Rs. 250 or Rs. 300, and Munsifs with Rs. 150 or Rs. 200. The minimum pay of the latter ought to be at least equal to that of the former. Munsifs, as a rule, are a far superior class of men to Deputy Collectors. Deputy Collectorships are reserved for men of high birth. The son of a Rae Bahadur studies at the Hindu School, the Hare School, or the Oriental Seminary up to the 2nd or first class, attends the Government Secretariat for a few days after leaving the school, and is then at once pitchforked into the office of Deputy Collector. But it is quite otherwise with Munsifs. A candidate for a Munsifship must have passed the B.A. and B.L. examinations of the Calcutta University and must have practised as a pleader for three or four years. A Munsif's work is really more difficult than that of a Deputy Collector. Under these circumstances, it is very unjust that the pay of the former should be less than that of the latter. Moreover, it is unwise to bestow the office of Deputy Collector on incompetent persons. A high standard



of education should be fixed for candidates for the Subordinate Executive Service, as has been done for the candidates for the Subordinate Judicial Service.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh) of the 14th April states

Circulation,  
125 copies.

The imprisonment of *pardanashin* women in execution of Civil Court decrees.

that when the new Civil Procedure Code was upon the tapis, a rumour was spread to the effect that Lord

Ripon was in favour of the exemption of women from imprisonment in execution of civil court decrees. The news was received with great joy by men and women. But they are grieved to find that no such exemption has been made in favour of women in the new Code. All respectable natives are accustomed to keep their women behind the *pardah*. Moreover, it is by no means wise to place women in the custody of such low people as court chaprasis, &c. The proposed measure would undoubtedly cause some loss to money-lenders for some time. But as soon as they were acquainted with the change in the law, they would stop all dealings with women. A lesser evil should be always preferred to the greater one. We hope that the Liberal Government, which has already introduced many reforms in the administration during its short tenure of office, will sympathize with women and bestow the much-desired boon on them.

The same paper, on the authority of a local correspondent,

The case of the imprisonment of a woman at Aligarh in execution of civil court decree.

states that a woman has lately been imprisoned in execution of a civil court decree. She has a son ten

years old and a daughter five years old. When she was imprisoned, her children were desirous of going to Aligarh with her, but they were prevented from doing so. They soon began to starve for want of food. They related their story to a cart-driver who was going to Aligarh. He kindly brought them with him here. On their arrival they submitted a petition to the District Judge, praying that either their mother should be released or they should be also placed with her in the jail.



The Judge expressed sympathy for the unfortunate children, but he was quite helpless. He could neither release their mother nor send them to the jail. The pleaders at Aligarh have taken the children under their own care. They intend to file a petition in the name of the mother, praying that she may be declared an insolvent, and to feed the children till she is released. These are the sad results of the imprisonment of women in execution of civil court decrees.

The same paper, in regard to the Agra College, observes that it is said that the Hindus of Agra are anxious to maintain the college.

The Agra College. They would amalgamate the Victoria College with the Agra College, change the name of the latter to Arya College, and ask the Government for an allowance according to the grant-in-aid rules. The news is too good to be true. Had there been the least public spirit among the Hindus, they would have established ten such Arya Colleges. In order to free itself from all blame in the matter, the Government has expressly stated in its Resolution about the abolition of the Agra College that if any committee desires to maintain the College, the Government will readily assist the committee with money. The entire cost of the Agra College is not paid by Government, but there are several private endowments attached to that college. A large endowment was made by Gangádhara Shástri for the encouragement of the vernacular. This endowment should be placed at the disposal of that committee which establishes an Anglo-Sanskrit College. We hope that the Government will not make over the Shástri's money to any institution where it may be devoted to the encouragement of the study of the Qurán.

#### LOCAL.

Circulation,  
311 copies.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudhá* (Benares) of the 10th April, in its local news column, states that the District Judge of Benares lately addressed some improper terms to one of the pleaders.

Quarrel between the Sessions Judge of Benares and pleaders.

local news column, states that the District Judge of Benares lately addressed some improper terms to one of



two pleaders in court. Since then all pleaders have ceased to go to his court. Moreover, they have sent a petition to the High Court complaining of his alleged misconduct. In our opinion he should apologize and settle the matter amicably.

The same paper states that Munshi Durga Prasád, Officiating Deputy Collector at Benares, has for some time past been careless in the performance of his duties and also fined some mukhtárs, although he had no authority to do so. The Collector has been obliged to send a report against him to the Commissioner. It is to be regretted that Munshi Durga Prasád did not see how zealous and earnest Rae Baldeo Bakhsh was in doing his work and did not follow his example. Industrious officers like Rae Baldeo Bakhsh should be appointed to such a large district as Benares.

The native doctor in charge of the dispensary at Amroha, Moradabad.

The *Ahsanu-'l-Akhbár* (Amroha) of the 13th April complains that the native doctor in charge of the dispensary at Amroha is a very avaricious man. He will not treat any patient properly until he has paid him something. He extorts money even from poor men. A poor man, named Mendhu, was lately under his treatment. He paid him more money than he could well afford to pay, but still the doctor was not satisfied. He asked him to give him a buffalo. He replied that he had only one buffalo by which he earned his livelihood, and therefore he could not give it to him. On this the doctor gave him some poison, and the result was that he had hundreds of blood stools and died in two or three days. We have also heard other similar complaints against the doctor.

Circulation,  
84 copies.

The alleged misconduct of Mr. Andrews, Assistant Surveyor, Ballia.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházípur) of the 10th April refers to the misconduct of Mr. Andrews, Assistant Surveyor, Ballia, towards Munshi Jarbhandan Lal, Deputy Inspector of Police at Reoti, for which the former has been fined

Circulation,  
250 copies.



Rs. 100 by the Magistrate of Ballia. The *Waqāya* also complains that Mr. Andrews greatly oppressed the zamindars in Kharbad, and urges that he should be dismissed.

The same paper, in its local news column, complains that Kite-flying at Ghāzi-  
pur. the people fly kites in public streets and thoroughfares at Ghāzipur. This is sure to lead to accidents. The police should see to this.

Circulation,  
325 copies.

The *Shola-i-Tūr* (Cawnpore) of the 11th April and the *Nāru-l-Anwār* (Cawnpore) of the 15th April publish an account of the farewell meeting held at Cawnpore on the 8th idem, at 3 P. M., in honor of J. H. Prinsep, Esq., late District and Sessions Judge of Cawnpore.

The farewell meeting held at Cawnpore in honor of J. H. Prinsep, Esq., C.S. The meeting was held under a shamianah in the court compound. The native officers, pleaders, and many rāises of Cawnpore attended the meeting. Both Mr. Prinsep and the new Judge, Mr. Sells, were present on the occasion. Maulvi Saiyid Mehdi, Government Pleader, and Maulvi Saiyid Faridu-l-din, subordinate Judge, delivered speeches in praise of Mr. Prinsep. Mr. Prinsep gave a suitable reply. (It appears from the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* of the 15th April that a similar meeting was held at the Subordinate Judge's Court at Meerut on the 20th March last in honor of Mr. H. G. Keene, District and Sessions Judge, who has been transferred from Meerut to Sahāranpur. Rae Bakhtawar Singh, Subordinate Judge, delivered a speech in praise of Mr. Keene).

Circulation,  
400 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Prayāg Samāchār* (Allahabad) of the 17th April complains that the meat-market at Allahabad is very badly situated. It has been built by the roadside near the Colvin Dispensary. When the pilgrims, on their way from the railway station to the confluence of the Ganges and the Jumna, pass by the meat-market, they are disgusted to see flayed bodies of animals hanging there and butchers cutting



meat with large choppers. Hitherto a man could avoid this loathsome sight by turning his face towards the other side of the road. But the municipal committee has lately built another market on the other side of the road. At the new market only eggs are sold at present, but there is no doubt that it will be soon occupied by butchers. Moreover, men are disgusted during their morning walk to see hundreds of butchers carrying baskets of flesh quite uncovered or very insufficiently covered with small pieces of cloth. The meat-market should have been built at some out-of-the way place. However, as the construction of a new market would entail a large expenditure, the municipal committee should erect walls high enough in front of the markets, in order that no one passing by that place may be able to see what is going on inside the markets, or should close the doors facing the road and make new doors opening into the lane. Moreover, strict orders should be issued to the men, who carry flesh in baskets, to always cover the baskets very carefully.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	Ashab-i-Hind	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	April 14th	April 16th	132 copies.
2	Ashab-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	" 10th & 14th	" 13th & 17th	550 "
3	Agra Akhbar	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	14th	" 18th	196 "
4	Ahson-i-Akhbar	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	13th	" 17th	84 "
5	Aina-i-Sikandari	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	8th	" 13th	60 "
6	Akhbar-i-Azam	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	11th	" 14th	140 "
7	Akhbar-i-Aam	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 12th & 15th	" 16th & 17th	1,800 "
8	Akhbar-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Mirza Faiyaz Beg	15th	" 18th	100 "
9	Akhbar-i-Tamannadi,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Furman Chaud	" 16th	" 16th	125 "
10	Almalu-i-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-d-din	" 11th	" 15th	84 "
11	Aligarh Institute Gazette.	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	" 11th & 15th	" 13th & 17th	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
12	Almora Akhbar	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	10th	" 13th	80 copies.
13	Anjuman-i-Hind	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 8th & 15th	" 13th & 19th	135 "
14	Anjuman-i-Panjab	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nisar Ali	12th	" 15th	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
15	Anjuman-i-Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	13th	" 15th	200 copies.
16	Anjuman-i-Sunnat	Lahore	Ditto	Monthly	Muhammad Husain, For Decr. 1881	13th	" 15th	250 "

17 Ashraf-i-Akhbar ... Delhi ...  
 18 Bahar-i-Bandhu ... Aligarh ...

Ditto ... Hindi

Tri-monthly, ...  
 Weekly ...

Mirza Khan ...  
 Toté Ram ...

April 11th ...  
 " 14th ...

100 ...  
 125 ...



17	Ashraf-i-Akbar	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	Mirza Khan	...	April 11th	...	14th	100	"
18	Asrat Bandhu	Aligarh	...	Hindi	...	Weekly	Totā Rām	...	" 14th	...	15th	125	"
19	Badratula	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Monthly	Jwāla Datta	...	Feb. 22nd	...	17th	...	...
20	Benares Gazette	Benares	...	Urdu	...	Weekly	Achhata Prasad	...	April 17th	...	18th	225	"
21	Dabidaba-i-Qaisari	Bareilly	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	...	" 15th	...	19th	390	"
22	Dahdaba-i-Sikandari	Rampur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	...	" 17th	...	"	...	...
23	Dabir-i-Mulk	Bhaupál,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Amjid Ali	...	" 4th	...	18th	225	"
24	Delhi Punch	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Husain Ali	...	March 20th	...	16th	108	"
25	Guldasta-i-Benares	Benares	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Fida Husain	...	April 8th	...	13th	300	"
26	Gurukhi Akbar	Lahore	...	Gurmukhi	...	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	...	" 5th	...	"	...	...
27	Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Ditto	Umácharan	...	" 9th	...	14th	180	"
28	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Mahábir Prasad	...	" 12th & 15th	...	16th & 19th	...	...
29	Jahar-i-Tar	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	...	" 16th	...	19th	50	"
30	Jam-i-Jamshed	Moradabad,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	...	" 9th	...	13th	160	"
31	Karnaduk	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	" 17th	...	19th	250	"
32	Kavi Vachan Sadha,	Benares	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	Pandit Chintamani	...	" 10th	...	16th	311	"
33	Kapash Samachar	Allahabad,	...	Urdu	...	Monthly	Rao.	...	March 21st	...	13th	163	"
34	Khair Khush-i-Alam	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Sheo Narain	...	April 16th	...	19th	110	"
35	Khair Khush-i-Hind	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	Mir Husain	...	"	...	"	20	"
36	Khair Khush-i-Oudh,	Lucknow,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Maha Narain	...	" 15th	...	"	600	"
37	Khair Khush-i-Pan-	Gujran-	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	Khairati Lal	...	" 10th	...	16th	...	...
38	Koh-i-Nar	Laure	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	Brij Lal	...	"	...	14th & 17th	440 copies (in-	...
39	Mansur Gazette	Jodhpur	...	Hindi-Urdu,	...	Weekly	Jawwad Ali	...	" 12th & 15th	...	respectively	clading 60	...
40	Mash-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	Gobardhan Dás	...	" 10th	...	14th	copies taken	...
41	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	...	" 18th	...	19th	by Govt.)	...
42	Mish-i-Darshadan	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Nabi Bakh	...	" 18th	...	18th	100 copies.	...
43	Mitra Vids	Lahore	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	...	" 8th & 16th	...	13th & 19th	175	"
							Makund Rám	...	" 17th	...	respectively.	37	"
								...				150	"
								...				250	"







61	Rafah-i-Am	... Sialkot ...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Diván Chand	...	7th	...	13th	...	700	..
62	Reformer	... Lahore ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nobin Chander Rai,	...	17th	...	19th	...	750	..
63	Riyazu'l-Akhdar	... Gorakhpur ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nizam Ahmad	...	16th	...	"	...	240	..
64	Sabha Kapurthala	... Kapurthala ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sharfu-l-din	...	15th	...	"	...	115	..
65	Sadiq-i-Akhdar	... Bahawalpur ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Quds	...	18th	...	16th	...	400	..
66	Safir-i-Hind	... Delhi ...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Bulaqi Dás	...	16th	...	19th	...	250	..
67	Sahas	... Allahabad, ...	Bengali	...	Weekly	...	Rajni Kant Basu	...	16th	...	"	...	250	..
68	Sejjan Kirti Sudha- kar.	... Udaipur ...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Banshi Dhar	...	10th	...	14th	...	225	..
69	Shala-i-Tar	... Cawnpore, ...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Haider Ali	...	11th	...	18th	...	325	..
70	Sitara-i-Hind	... Moradabad ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Banwari Lal	...	9th	...	14th	...	100	..
71	Tilayatu'l-Akhdar	... Lucknow, ...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Muhammad Ali	...	19th	...	18th	...	84	..
72	Victoria Paper	... Sialkot ...	Ditto	...	Four times a week.	...	Gyan Chand	...	6th, 8th, 10th & 12th.	...	18th & 16th respectively.	...	1,100	..
73	Vriat Dhar	... Dhar ...	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bhaskar	...	10th	...	15th	...	185	..
74	Wagdy-i-Azam	... Ghazipur, ...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Siraju-l-din Ahmad,	...	10th & 17th	...	18th, & 19th respectively.	...	250	..

PRIYA DÁS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD, }  
The 24th April, 1892. }



1	John A. Smith	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
2	James B. Jones	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
3	William C. Brown	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
4	Robert D. White	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
5	Thomas E. Black	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
6	Charles F. Green	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
7	Henry G. Hall	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
8	George H. King	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
9	Frederick I. Lee	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
10	Edward J. Miller	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
11	Samuel K. Moore	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
12	Benjamin L. Taylor	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
13	John M. Wilson	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
14	James N. Young	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
15	William O. Reed	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
16	Robert P. Cook	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
17	Thomas Q. Baker	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
18	Charles R. Evans	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
19	Henry S. Hill	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
20	George T. King	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
21	Frederick U. Lee	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
22	Edward V. Miller	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
23	Samuel W. Moore	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
24	Benjamin X. Taylor	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
25	John Y. Wilson	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
26	James Z. Young	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
27	William AA. Reed	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
28	Robert BB. Cook	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
29	Thomas CC. Baker	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
30	Charles DD. Evans	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
31	Henry EE. Hill	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
32	George FF. King	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
33	Frederick GG. Lee	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
34	Edward HH. Miller	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	
35	Samuel II. Moore	Private	1st	1st	1st	1st	1st	Private	\$1.00	0.00	\$1.00	